

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 13.]

Saturday, December 10, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

LXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15¢ PER ANNUM.

To the Public.

From a received opinion that the different Departments in the General Government, now are (or shortly may be) filled with men, whose political sentiments differ materially from those who lately filled them; it may be presumed, that an entire new system of policy may be adopted, or at least a material change made in the present. In either case, citizens of every description, must feel themselves deeply interested. As there is no other public method by which the people at large can, at this remote distance, be made acquainted with such proceedings in the different Departments, as will enable them to form a right judgment of the general political system, but through the medium of the press; and as the present plan of the News-Papers published in this State is too contracted, completely to answer to the end, as well as the salutary purposes of a News-Paper, the Editor submits the following

PROPOSALS

For Publishing the KENTUCKY GAZETTE twice a week.

1. That this Paper be published every Wednesday and Saturday, from and after the first day of January next.
2. That the price per annum to Subscribers be THREE DOLLARS and a HALF; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance at the end of the Year.

As the existence of a News-Paper depends entirely on the patronage of the public; it would be improper to attempt any material change in one already established, without first obtaining their approbation; wherefore, the Editor respectfully asks those who are subscribers to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE on the present plan, and who disapprove of the above alteration, to signify their disapproval before the time it is intended to take effect—such as are silent, will be considered as assenting to the proposal, and consequently their papers continued.

The public's humble servant,

JOHN BRADFORD.

November 19, 1796.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes for attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Cross Street, at the lower end of Col Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the settlement, an allotment of the best leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, stuff, or leather shoes, as cheap as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will be given.

if Lexington, October 1.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle up their respective balances, by the first day of January next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect no further indulgence; as I am determined to have all book-accounts settled by that time, without respect to persons.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

December 2, 1796.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT whereon I now live, on Linefence Street, in the town of Lexington: the lot is forty feet front and sixty feet back; the house is twenty four feet front and twenty six feet back, built of square logs, one story high. Also, a field fifteen feet wide and twenty-five feet back, with two good five places in it. Part cash, and part three goods, or other property, will be taken in payment. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM ROSS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the county of Hardin, a bay Mare, three years old, fourteen hands high, has a fair and ship, four white feet, branded on the near shoulder ID, appraised to \$1. Also a brown Mare, neither docked nor branded, fourteen hands high, three years of age, appraised to 75.

ADAM BRUNEX.

May 8, 1796.

Wesp

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living one mile below Abingdon, in Washington county Virginia, a large bay Horse, about fifteen hands high or upwards, four years old Light Spring, remarkably round bodied, trots and paces, has been worked constantly this summer, and rides very cleanly, has a small flar and has been branded on the near jaw with something like I, but is not very perceptible. He is out of a Felo horse, and shows the marks of that breed, and is sleepy eyed, his mane and tail black, switch tail, light mane; was stolen about the night of the 25th of this instant. Any person securing the horse and thief to that he may be brought to justice, shall have thirty dollars reward, or for the horse fifteen dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me.

August 31. ROBERT CRAIG.

30 A. & J. W. HUNT, WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO. Of the present year's growth, at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.

This is to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I have just opened

A STORE.

In Lexington, where I formerly kept Saddle's shop, at the corner of Main and Cross streets—Consisting of Handmade assortment of Dry Goods, and a Hard Ware—amongst which are a few sets of Saddle's and Slingers tools complete. A most elegant assortment of Milliner's work, such as Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Featherers, and a number of other handsome pieces of Ornament for ladies. Together with a few lady's Watch Chains, and Gold Ear Rings all of the newest fashions.

A large and general assortment of MEDICINE, Amongst which is the following Patent Medicine, (to wit) Calver, Sower, and British oil. Ointment cordial. Bateman's drops. Tinsmith's balm of life. Anderson's pills.

Madder Alum, Whiting, Talc-Powder, and a quantity of excellent Spunge together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be disposed of at whole sale or retail, by the public's most obedient, humble servant.

BENJ. S. COX.

I have some valuable tracts of Land in different parts of this State; as well as upwards of one hundred thousand acres in the great bend of Tennessee, which is well known to be of the first quality. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase, may be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and the titles indisputable; which may be seen, by applying as above.

FOR SALE.

A large and commodious House, on Main Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Brain & Briggs, and at present by Messrs. Samuel Price & Co.—its advantageous situation for public business is so well known, that I need no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATE in the forks of Elkhorn, about three miles from Nathaniel Saunders's Mill and seven from Frankfort, the whole of it first rate, with good improvements, to wit two good leaved for houses, besides several other out houses, about twenty-five acres cleared, all under good fence, a small meadow, and a quantity more with little trouble and small expense may be converted into excellent meadow; also, an excellent young peach orchard, containing upwards of three hundred trees; an excellent never failing spring, which runs thro' said land. A general warranty deed will be given for said land. The terms will be made known by applying to Enoch Ewerick in Lexington, or to me on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

I hereby give to all those whom it may concern, that I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of December 1796, at James Lees improvement call'd for in his certificate of Settlement and preemption with the commissioners, about two miles above the painted stone, then and there to perpetuate testimony of said improvement, and to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

MOSES MOONE.

November 1796.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subscribers propose selling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodcock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situate on the waters of Bullskin creek, within six miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

Five hundred acres, situated on the Hanging Fork, within six miles of the late governor's; one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleared; on it is a peach orchard of six hundred trees, that has made four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of a sufficiency of fruit to make five hundred this season; with an apple orchard of four hundred flourishing trees, and a choice collection of twenty trees; together with twenty-five hundred bush white hickory, and a good frame for a house. The above farm vests this year for two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABRAHAM & JOHN W. HUNT.

FOR SALE.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for maj. John Mobley dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Mobley, heir at law of said John Mobley living on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres, beginning at one undivided pole above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side, about four miles below the town of Licking, and extending down Licking ten furlongs.—It is unnecessary to define the land, as the purchaser will be supposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to its making any proposals.—The title is supposed by tools who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atty. in fact

For Littleberry Mobley, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mobley.

THE partnership of a certain tradesman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun and Castleman, where he means to sell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John All deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or contracts for land purchased from him, or for locating lands in the State of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his last will and testament, bequeathed his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, it is probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carnell my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that state; alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions and he doubt to the injury of many, I now intend that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon above said matters (postage paid) shall be duly attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

FOR SALE.

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawton now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND,

LIVING on Shawnee's ridge, near Parkers mill, in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey.—This tract is as well watered as any in the State, and abounds in a number of excellent and never failing springs; between 30 and 60 acres cleared, about 80 acres whereon is beautiful meadow, title indisputable. Maj. Stedwell, who lives near this tract, will show the premises. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the same on application to Peyton Short, of Woodcock, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at their Store in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANDIZE, suited to the present season; which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and HIDES.

May 27, 1796.

SEALED

FROM the plantation of Mr. George Trotter, one mile from Lexington, a light colored horse, about five feet high, five years old, black trace, white hind feet and as high as the knee, a long twisted tail, light mane, his main and tail of a light color, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him at the store of Col. Trotter, shall have TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

ALEX. SCOTT.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

First qualified Land,

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort; the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadows; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, several very good cabins, a good spring and a valuable mill race, likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the district—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

TS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Deffen, (to wit.)

8000 ACRES on the north fork of Licking, in Madison county, half of Samuel Henry's 3000 acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Aher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent.

August 21, 1796.

As instructed by Doctor Tennant of Virginia, to sell 20 acres of the MILITARY CLAIM on the Ohio a few miles above Louisville. The LAND is now improved, lies well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WALKINS Jun.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him, with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mercer, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," on the ninth day of February 1797, at a flat spring, and a free marked WM on the waters of the Oak creek; it being established the said spring and tree and other calls of an entry of 950 acres of land, made on a Military warrant in the name of George Mills, and entered the 22d day of April 1793; and to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

DAVID SHEPHERD, Atty. in fact

for the heirs of Geo. Mills

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living four miles below Buchanan's mill, on Salt river, a bay horse, supposed to be two years old last spring, thirteen hands three inches high, a flar, both hind feet white, a black spot in the white of the near foot; appraised to 65.

JOHN DOWNEY.

August 24.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honor of transmitting to the secretary of state of the United States, a resolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the republic are to hold towards neutral nations. The flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see in its true light, this measure as far as it may concern the U. States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great Britain, during the war she has carried on against the republic, has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation, to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties: knowing that it was a principle of the republic to respect the flags of all nations, the British government, from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them French men and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favor of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned, in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States; but he was not successful. Nevertheless the National Convention, by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted on the 2d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception in favor of Americans; in the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first desisted. They evoked the same order, a suspension of which was only produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th March 1794. But as soon as they are informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatious measures of the English, they gave orders by the law of the 13th Nivose, 2d year, to the ships of war of the republic to respect American vessels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open & liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort, to put a stop to the vexatious measures upon their commerce, so the ships of the French republic. They were deceived in this hope: And the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce between Great Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of. The British did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and drag into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendémiaire, 4th year [26th September, 1795, O. S.] to the secretary of state. The remonstrances which it contained were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the secretary of state by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March, 1795, O. S.] and American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them, have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they have already imposed upon Americans:—They have impeded seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expense of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his dispatches to the secretary of state of 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March, 1795, O. S.] 10th Germinal [8th April, 1795] & 1st Floral [20th April, 1795] which have remained without an answer.

The French government, then, finds itself, with respect to America at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of the year 1793; and if it feels itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neutral powers in general, the favorable line of conduct they had pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British government: It is their conduct which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the secretary of state, that the neutral governments or the allies of the republic have no right to fix as to the treatment of their flag by the French force, if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the republic will respect them. But if, through weakness, partiality, or other motives, they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality, and turn it to their advantage—could they then complain when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to belligerent powers the same advantages, and that neutrality no longer exists, when, in the course of that war, the neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not stipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain, if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or if it seizes on them; other wise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it from the line of neutrality, and would become its enemy.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary thinks it useless further to develop these principles. He does not doubt that the secretary of state feels all their force, and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the secretary of state the assurances of his esteem, and informs him at the same time, that he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make public to the motives, which, at the present juncture, influence the French republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, (17th Oct. 1795, O. S.) (Signed) P. A. ADET.

Department of State, Nov. 1, 1796.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral Nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic,

treaties have imposed special obligations. Where no treaties exist, the Republic by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If two such neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exercise this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce, with France, stand on different ground.

In the year 1789, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity; and expressly stipulating that free ships should make free goods: that is if France should be at war with any nation with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture. That on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the 23d art. of that treaty; and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to operate at different periods: That is, at one time in favor of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time, the United States being at peace, they possess, by the treaty the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France without subjecting them to capture—but what do the spirit of the Decree of the Executive Directory, and the current of your observations require? that the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right. And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? your own words furnish the answer.—“France, bound by treaty to the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels.” This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprise. The American government, far conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment admit that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French republic, whose friendship moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect sincerity. This right formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again questioned, we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British government: On the contrary, we possess recent official information that no new orders have been issued. The captures made by the British of American vessels having French property on board are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their special stipulation on this point was meant as an exception to an universal rule, neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain in capturing American vessels, bound to and from French ports, had been the subject of a note which on the 26th of September 1795, you addressed to the secretary of state; but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission. The subject, in all its aspects, had been already officially and publicly discussed; and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indisputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted; can it be a matter of surprise that there should be a reluctance to answer a letter containing such insinuations as these? “It must then be clear to every man who will discard prejudices, love, & attend, and in a word, all the passions which lead the judgment astray, that the French republic would have a right to complain, if the American government suffered the English to interrupt the

commercial relations which exist between her and the United States: if by a *perfidious and jealous* it permitted the English to violate a right which is *ought for its own honor and interest* to defend; if under the cloak of *neutrality*, it preferred to England a poignard to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if, in fine, *partaking in the tyrannical and homicidal rage of G. Britain*, it concurred to plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine.” For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You also please to refer to your letters of March, and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships, and complain that the government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, Sir, was a matter which concerned only that government. As an independent nation, we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our citizens, so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the Decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed, that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States. We are also officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the minister of the United States at Paris applied for information—whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and was informed that no such order was issued; and further, that no such order would be issued in case the British did not seize our vessels.” This communication from the minister of the United States at Paris to their minister in London, was dated the 25th of August. But the decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the second of July. Their circumstances, together with some observations in your note, leave the American government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the government of France. Allow me then to ask, whether in the actual state of things our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French Republic? Whether the restraints now exercised by the British government are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war and privateers of the French republic to capture the vessels of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

These questions, Sir, you will see are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature; and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the Decree referred to, its surprise will equal its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which, after repeated discussions both here and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, as we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations—I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspense in which the government of the United States is now held on the questions above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner as it should think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Mr. Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY CASH,

A VALUABLE young Negro Woman, about seventeen years of age, well acquainted with house business. Also a Boy of good quality, about twelve years of age—both lively and under good character. For terms apply to

WILLIAM ROSS,

Lexington, December 7, 1796.

BOSTON, October 5.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, August 9.

The following Official Note, has been sent from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassador, Bernadotte, in Switzerland.

The French Government is informed, that the English, after having stopped, during the war, under some most frivolous pretences, every neutral vessel, have just given the most positive orders to the commanders of their ships of war, to seize, indiscriminately, all the cargoes which they may suppose to be destined for the French.

Whatever injury France may have sustained from this conduct, she has, nevertheless, continued to give the only example of the most inviolable respect for the law of nations, which constitutes the pledge and security of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this nation, and its policy, the at length and meritedly compelled, by the most urgent motives, to have recourse to reprisals against England.

The Executive of every therefore orders, all the political agents of the French Republic, to inform the various governments that the squadrons and privateers of the Republic will act against the ships of every country, in the same manner in which those governments suffer the English to act against them.

"This measure ought not to surprise them, since it would be very easy to denounce, but it is imperiously preferred, by necessity, and is only the effect of lawful defence. If these powers had known how to make their commerce respected by the English, we should have no occasion to have recourse to this affecting extremity."

"They will recollect, that the Republic of France, ever generous, proposed to all belligerent powers to respect commerce, but that this proposition, honorable to the government which made it, and dictated by the most perfect humanity, was rejected with pride by a government authorized to treat with contempt, the most sacred laws of humanity."

NEW-YORK.

PEACE WITH PORTUGAL.

From Capt. Toulon, of the brig Holly, arrived here last Friday in 41 days from Coporo, we learn, that a peace had been concluded between Portugal and France, before he left that place. The terms of the declaration were, that the Queen of Portugal should pay the French Republic one million dollars (or pounds) per year, and that the ports of Portugal should be shut against a vessel which ever y sailed in consequence of the intelligence the minds of the people were justified.

BALTIMORE, October 24.

Toulon, it appears, has met with a second defeat, and now can a second victory. There exists in this, something like another crossing of the Rhine affair, between the two generals, to give the latter an opportunity to cross the Danube, and forcing the banks down to the river inn. From which, to Vienna, is only about thirty miles, and no other river sufficiently large, in the least to retard the march of a victorious army. If this be the object of Jourdan's reigning a defeat, our next advice, will very probably inform us of the total route of the army both of the arch-duke and Wartenstein, by the former, and of the running of parallel, before the walls of Vienna, by the latter;—and that (Vienna being taken) the whole army of Italy is called to their assistance to make a finishing stroke, and plant the tree of liberty in the palace yard of the emperor. But if Jourdan has been absolutely defeated, to the extent of fact in the London papers, and lost 25,000 men, Moreau's successes will turn out disasters, and neither he nor Jourdan can promise themselves the least security, until encamped once more on the right bank of the Rhine. Such is the ardor with which the Austrians may fight, when Austria is the object of an enemy; and such is the fierceness that generally attends the last efforts of desperate patriotism.

November 1.

Arrived yesterday, schooner Godfrey, capt. Jones, 12 days from Halifax, capt. Jones informs that a number of exports had arrived at Halifax,

all bringing accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French. An express had likewise arrived, three hours only before he sailed, with intelligence that the French had actually taken St. John's, together with Commodore Wallace's squadron, consisting of a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war.

In addition to the above, a gentleman of information and veracity, who came passenger with capt. Jones, states, the following interesting particulars:

That while he was at Halifax, a vessel arrived there from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which letters were received, mentioning the capture of the Quebec fleet by the French. That on the 18th inst., when the vessel in which he came was about to depart, intelligence was received at the government house, by express, that the town of St. John's in Newfoundland, together with Admiral Wallace's squadron, had been taken by the French. That their fleet, consisting of 5 or 16 sail of the line were then on the gulf, steering to the river St. Lawrence, but their destination unknown. That a vessel had just arrived at Halifax, in six days from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the captain of which gave information that he saw ten large ships of war standing in the estuary, and that in consequence of this intelligence a large chain had been cast down from the dock yard and stretched across the N. W. arm, and a frigate likewise sent down to Major's beach, at the entrance of the harbor to remain as a guard ship, in case the French should make their appearance. That the fleet sailing off of war, Spencer, of 18 guns had been dispatched from Halifax towards Newfoundland, to gain intelligence of the force, operations and destination of the enemy, but that not having returned in the time expected, it was supposed he had been captured; and finally, that they were making every preparation for the defence of Halifax, and given orders for the militia of the province, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

November 4.

From a British paper, of Sept. 24. Yesterday Dutch papers to the aid of which inclusive, were received at the office of his Majesty's secretaries of state. These papers, the writers of which can scarcely be supposed of fabricating any thing inimical to the cause of the French, contain accounts from Jourdan's army as late as the 9th instant. By these accounts it appears, that the Archduke had vigorously pursued his flying foe; that Jourdan, driven back to the Rhine, attempted to use him to make a stand on his right bank. He received the attack of the victorious Austrians, and again experienced a complete defeat. So complete, that it is reasonably concluded, his army is almost wholly annihilated. On the 6th, General Jourdan himself is stated to have collected the Rhine, with a small body of attendants. The Austrians were said to be in possession of Frankfurt.

Two different Dutch papers of the same date, likewise state, that Moreau had experienced a defeat at Ingolstadt. This circumstance is strongly supported by probability; for the Austrian army under General Latour, reinforced by 40,000 men, and, no doubt, invigorated by the accounts of the Archduke's rapid success, would feel itself in a state to act offensively. The advices by this day's Hamburg mail confirm this supposition.

The Dutch papers above quoted, further state the accounts of a victory gained in the Tyrol, over the French army under the command of general Mollath. No particulars of this last affair are given; but this account is corroborated by advice received yesterday by the English ambassador; which state four advantages gained by the English army, acting in conjunction with the Austrians, in considerable force against the French.

This morning arrived in town the Hamburg mail due on Tuesday last. It gives an exact confirmation of the news above stated to have reached town yesterday, in the Dutch papers. Jourdan's retreat and defeat, are painted in still stronger colors than they have yet appeared in this country. The left wing of his army is said, in a letter from Wesel, of the 10th, to have been entirely cut off, and that it was not known what had become of it. The loss, in artillery

and baggage, sustained by the French has been very great.

Letters from Cologne of the ninth, state, that a part of Jourdan's army had then begun to cross the Rhine.

An article from Raibon, of the second, contains the account of an action having taken place on the first inst. between the Austrians and the French army under general Moreau. This action took place between Rugel Radt and Geisenfeldt. Moreau was completely defeated, and the loss is stated to have been considerable on both sides.

This mail likewise confirms the report of gen. Mollath's defeat in the Tyrol.

An intimation has been given to our minister from the Empress of Austria, through the medium of her ambassador at our court, that she is ready, if a peace should not be immediately concluded, to march an army of 50,000 men into Germany to act against the French in conjunction with the Austrians. This circumstance is by no means an unpleasant one, even should a negotiation take place, to obtain fair and honorable terms of peace, it is essential that we should be prepared for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Letters have been received in the city from Leghorn, stating, in positive terms, the death of gen. Buonaparte, but no particulars are mentioned.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state, landed at New York on Monday. He brought over with him capit. and brother's dispatches, which he forwarded to town, and which arrived yesterday morning.

No passport, nor any answer to the application said to be made for one, has yet reached this country. Whatever that answer may be, it cannot be said that the directory have readily given it.

A letter from Brussels of the 16th instant says, that "the French were then retreating at all points; and the Austrian army rapidly pursuing them with the utmost success: General Jourdan's equipage had arrived at Coblenz; all the roads were covered with waggons loaded with wounded; Bernadotte is amongst the number. A passport to the above letter, says, we are this moment informed that Jourdan has transferred his headquarters to the left bank of the Rhine. The Paris papers say that gen. Moreau has got possession of its liberty, from whence the French was marching to take the Archduke in the rear. An express was received late last night from Paris, with an account of some signal victories obtained by the French army in Italy.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 25.

From the Boston Chronicle of Oct. 17. Sunday evening last arrived at Cape Ann, capt. Henry Stratwood, a citizen of that place, and a person of undoubted veracity.

Capt. S. informs, that at the week of the 15th of October, about ten leagues from Halifax, he fell in with a French fleet, consisting of 1 sail of the line, and six frigates—that he was several hours on board one of the ships—that they told him they were destined for, and intended to take Halifax.

It is said also, that there a carrivall at Salem & Portsmouth, which corroborate the above report.

PITTSBURGH, November 12.

From Niagara we learn, that the packet arrived there from Kingston, in that province, the 24th October, with dispatches containing information that the French with seven sail of the line and 5,000 troops had taken possession of the island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our informant left Montreal on the 1st October, on which day a body of 500 French Canadians came into Montreal in a state of insurrection. The commandant of the regular troops learning that 1,000 more of the people were collected in the vicinity of the town—Immediately took measures for dispersing those which first arrived. While our informant lay at Kingston, he saw a gentleman who left Montreal two days later than he did, who asserted that on the day he left there, the French from the country had assembled in much larger numbers than before, and that the whole cry was, "A la guillotine."

Our informant adds that the Queen's rangers which are the only troops remaining in Upper Canada have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the lower provinces as a prudent's warning.

Lexington, Dec. 10.

The electors of this state for president and vice president, convened at the house of Mr. Brent in this town on a select day last, and were informed voted unanimously in favor of Jefferson and Burr.

Sir John Johnston is appointed governor of Upper Canada and has arrived at Quebec.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacturing of CORUAS upon a more extensive scale, will employ a number of journeymen—and to a foreman who will undertake the making of every species of Tanned Rope or Rigging for ships, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well cleaned Hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given, in Cash and Mercantile, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 8, 1796.

ON Monday, the second day of January next, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of WILLIAM YOUNG, will be sold at my house on Hickman street.

Dec. 8. 2nd JOHN YOUNG.

For Sale.

Three Hundred Acres of First Rate LAND,

Lying on Stroud's fork of Licking, in Boone county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an excellent mill stream; good dwelling house and barn; and will cut six to ten tons of excellent timber lying on the North side of the Ohio, on the waters of Scioto, Ohio, of which creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

154. HUGH EVANS.

To all whom it may concern.

That on Wednesday, the 12th of January next, if said if not the next fall day, I shall attend myself, or by attorney, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Saline, at the improvement called for by James Elliott's settlement on the south side of Kentucky river, on a run that falls into the river next above the mouth of Cedar creek, there to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of said entry, and do all such other acts as are authorized by law, on the premises.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Executor of the last will and testament of James Elliott deceased.

Dec. 5, 1796.

Public Notice.

ON the 27th day of this instant, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson, for that purpose, on an entry made in my name, for 1200 acres in said county, on Floyd's fork of Salt river, beginning at a blazed sugar tree, about seven miles above Herod's old tract, leading to the Falls, running nearly east, to include the fork and an improvement, where Squire Egan's house is cut on a tree;—then and there to ascertain the improvement, boundaries, and other special places called for in said entry; to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall be brought forward for that purpose, and to do such other acts and things, as by law the said commissioners are authorized and required to do, to perpetuate the testimony thereof.

Dec. 2, 1796. WM. BRYAN.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 28th of November 1796, I gave my note to a certain Robert Pierce of Bourbon county, for 100 lbs, payable the 28th of May next, and in full pay for a horse at a bought of said Pierce and I can prove that said Pierce did warrant said horse to me for a good sound well limbed horse, clear of any deficiency whatever, and I can prove that said horse is not found, but has not been for sometime, this is therefore a caution to all persons from trading, or taking assignment on said note, at I am determined not to pay the same unless I am compelled by law.

JOHN TILLITT, Junr.

MARY CARROLL, my supposed Wife has left me, this is to caution the public, not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. EDM. PURSELL, Nov. 21, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Wolf creek, a bright bay mare and colt, she has on a large sled, a ship on her pole, about eleven years old, fourteen hands high, no brands perceptible, appraised to eight pounds. JOHN TOLBERT, August 27.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Cane run, four miles from Georgetown, Scott county, a black year old mare colt, some white on both hind feet a natural pacer, no brands perceptible, appraised to six pounds. JAMES PATTERSON.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Washington county, near Delany's ferry, a young black mare, a year old, no white nor brands perceptible, appraised to six pounds. JONAH COMBS.

ÉPITAPH

On a Violent Scold; who died May 24.
BENEATH this stone, a lump of clay,
LIES ARABELLA YOUNG;
Who on the twenty-fourth of May,
Began to hold her tongue.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman in London observed, that the very women in England were able to beat back the French, if they attempted an invasion of that country; a naval gentleman immediately jumped up, and striking his fist against the table, cried "Right, my boy! damme if I doubt it, and I hope to see the day that some of the moufies shall receive a sound drubbing from a British ship manned with women."

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber wishing to decline the mercantile business for some time, will dispose of a handsome and General Assortment of **MARK-HANDISE BY WHOLESALE**. On a very moderate profit. The goods were purchased on as advantageous terms as any ever imported to this state, and are well adapted to the winter and spring seasons. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Beef, Cattle, fat Hogs, or any other kind of tubbing, will be received in payment at the highest current price when delivered. He wishes to purchase a quantity of corn, rye, barley, hemp, and tow linen. Either of the above articles will be received in discharge of book accounts.

JAMES MORRISON,

Who has on hand a quantity of cuttings, powder, and salt petre.

Lexington, December 8.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, continental country warrants, better known by the name of Rand's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber.

J. M.

TO BE LET.

The building of a Brick House, IN the town of Washington, for the FRANKLIN and Adams. The house is to be thirty feet in front and to be feet in depth, two stories high, a passage of ten feet and two rooms below, and the same above. Proposals will be received, and a contract entered into, on the fourth Tuesday in December next, at Washington, in Madison county.

JOHN JOHNSON,

B. DUE,

THOS. SLOO.

Washington, November 14.

Taken up by the subscriber in August 1796, living in Scott county, on a complete run, a day three almost fourteen hundred high, six years old, branded on the near shoulder FW joined together, some saddle spots, black face, appraised to 121.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.

TO all whom these presents may concern, I shall attend at the court of Mr. Archibald Keefe in Shenandoah county, on the waters of Clear creek, a branch of Shenandoah, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of December next, with commissioners appointed by the court of justiciary, for the purpose of taking the depositions or depositions, at the case may be, in order to quash a claim of land for John Winters, and James Danton, on said Clear creek, sitting for a cabin built by Evan Winters, and proceed from said cabin to the cabin called for in judgment.

GEORGE MARSHALL,

Att. in fact for said Winters.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting a DICK and LINEN MANUFACTORY in GEORGETOWN, in three Clases—4000 Dollars by the first, and 2000 the two last.

CLASSE THE FIRST.

1	1232	1232
2	420	420
3	200	300
4	200	1200
5	100	1000
6	20	1000
7	20	4852
8	20	4000
9	20	4179
10	695	

of 200 dollars each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket.

1779 Prizes.

3555 Blank.

2334 Tickets, at 20 Dollars each is 26670

Subject to a discount of Fifteen per Centum. As every encouragement ought to be given to manufacturers, in this state, this in particular claims the extent on of the public. The many advantages which will arise from manufacturing Dicks, will be forcibly striking to every man of reflection, that the manufactures that they will meet with the encouragement as the sale of the tickets as well as in a short time justify their appointing and glad public notice when the drawing of the lottery will commence.

Tickets may be had by applying in Lexington to Messrs. James Stafford and Alexander McCreary, in Frankfort to Mr. George Madison, in Versailles to Doctor Priston, or to

J. GILANT, Manager.

P. HENRY, Manager.

J. HAWKINS, Manager.

* Any person purchasing 20 tickets shall have credit until the lottery is away.

TO BE RENTED.

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stable &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 27.

3 NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct a War Boat to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

SEITZ & LAUBMAN.

Lexington, November 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

FULLING BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at his mill five miles from Lexington, on Tate's creek road, all those that please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in best manner and at the lowest rates. He takes in cloth in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McNair; and returns the same there when done.

LAZARUS ROGERS.

THE subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poige, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 1, 1796.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed guardian to Benjamin and Nancy Chinn, orphans of Christopher Chinn, deceased. There will be four likely NEGROES exposed to hire for one year, before the subscriber's door, on Monday the second day of January next, three of which are fellows and one woman, said to be as valuable as any in the state. They must be returned well clothed and taxes paid. Those to whom they are at present hired must remember that if it is their contract to clothe the negroes, they must comply with the same by the time above mentioned.

Also thirty barrels of CORN to be sold on twelve months credit, near Maj. Randell's in the neighbourhood of Lexington.

Also fifteen acres of cleared LAND to be rented for one year. Any person desirous of renting may view the premises before the day. All persons are forwarned from cutting timber on the land of said orphans. Bond and approved security will be required.

WALKER BAYLOR.

N. B. The above negroes are not to be hired to any person living more than five miles from Lexington.

December 4, 1796.

ON the 24th inst. I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, on Thomas Dagley's settlement, near the head of Gill's creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, to establish said Dagley's claim; and do such other things as may be necessary. I am interested in land that calls to add join said settlement.

WILLIAM STAFFORD

December 2, 1796.

Notice.

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, on Friday the sixteenth of December next, at Adam Young's improvement, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah creek, about one mile westerly from Mr. McCreary's house, in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetrate their testimony, respecting the said improvement, and other calls in the entry of his preemption warrant, (the title to the land covered by the entry being vested in me) and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

WILL. MCCLUNG.

Nov. 21, 1796.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1797,

May be had at this Office, by the gratis, except on Application.

THE partnership of Boggs & Anderson is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of January next: Those who fail need not expect any farther indulgence.

BOGGS & ANDERSON.

December 2

200 ACRES OF LAND

FOR Sale, as good as the state, on the main road leading from Leesboro to major Henry's mill, six miles from Leesboro and five miles from Goshokent 90 acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 5 acres of as good meadow in the state. The title indisputable, for terms apply to Mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to make by me.

ROBERT BENHAM.

WASHING

To be had at the subscriber's and a few GENTLE HORSE LICKS will be taken, next door to Mr. Hutton the saddler, on Main street, Lexington.

JOSIAS BULLOCK.

May 23, 1796.

TO BE LET

His is to inform the public, that Fulling and Dyeing in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

Woolen, Cotton or Linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN MCILLIN.

N. B. He takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Currier's the second Tuesday in every month.

TO BE LET

On the term of three years, the Planation is to be lived on, situated in the county of Lee, on Chapman's fork, between widow Landon's and Thomas Landon's on the road leading from the Knob lick to Hardslow—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring. For terms apply to Samuel Ewing Esq. living near the families.

WM. MURRAY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the TRANSYLVANIA LIBRARY, held on the 22d day of October 1796, it was resolved,

That whereas many persons in the Library, have neglected to pay their yearly subscription of the quarters of a dollar, due in June last; they are informed by public advertisement, that agreeably to the rules of the institution, their shares will be forfeited, if their arrears be not discharged before the commencement of the next year.

HARRY TOULMIN, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Girl, aged eighteen years, also a Man and Wench—for particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN TANNER.

Living in Woodford county, on Green's creek.

Notice.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of December next, at Philip Young's improvement, on the South fork of Shenandoah, near the junction of the South and Knob forks of the same; in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetrate their testimony respecting the said improvement and other calls of the entry of his preemption warrant, (the title to which is vested in us) and do such other acts as may be agreeably to law.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

Nov. 21, 1796.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the printer hereof, are carefully requested to pay up their respective balances—those who live at a distance, and whose papers are conveyed by post, may discharge their accounts at the post offices where their papers are lodged—viz at Washington to Mr. Edward Harris; at Paris to Mr. Thomas Hades; at Frankfort to Mr. Richard M. Gano; at Harrodsburg to Mr. Philip Bush; at Danville to Mr. Walter L. Strong; at Birdsville to Mr. Benjamin Grayson; at Louisville to Mr. Michael Lacallagne; and at Georgetown to Mr. William Story, who will be furnished with the respective accounts.—The above Gentlemen will also receive subscriptions for this paper, at 15 per annum, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance at the expiration of the year.

It is needless to urge the necessity of a compliance with the above request, as every one must be sensible that it will be otherwise impossible for the Printer to comply with his necessary engagements, having no other resource.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A GOOD DISTILLER: ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the business, his honesty and industry, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & Co. at their Store in Lexington, or Thomas HART, JUN. at his plantation.

The highest price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at either place.

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Cash for Hides at my Tan-Yard, nearly opposite Col. Patterson, on Water street in Lexington—where I will also take skins to tan on the flares.

JACOB KILSE.

SEPTEMBER 1.

REID & McILVAIN,

SADDLERS,

RETURN their most grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same.—They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on their business in all its branches, at their old shop in Lexington, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Versailles next door to Mr. Nutt's tavern—Gentlemen may be supplied with any article in the Saddling line, at either of the above places, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to Thomas Irwin or John A. Bryson, who only can give discharge. One month's indulgence will be given.

ISRAEL HUNT,

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Cross street, near the Main street. He flatters himself from his experience and attention to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be procured.

He wants six or eight more good Journeymen, (and none other need apply) to whom generous wages will be given; also one or two apprentices.

Lexington, October 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Six Hundred Thousand Acres of

Valuable LAND.

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clark, Gordon, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Grant. The Taxes shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the said court, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bid.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

TO BE RENTED

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of well cleared Land, divided into four separate enclosures. There are on each of these places, cabins, a good spring, and the fences in repair.

Also negroes to hire (five men and four women) for six or twelve months.

A few tenants will meet with good encouragement to clear lands for a term of years on the tract I now live on, seven miles from Lexington and six from Georgetown.—For terms enquire of said subscriber.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Fayette county, North Elkhorn, Nov. 13, 1796.

Notice.

The following tracts of Land, lying in the county of Harrison, will be sold at the Court house, in said county, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax due thereon to government. The sale to commence on the fourth Monday in December next, and will be continued by adjournment, from day to day, until the whole is sold, viz.

Second Rate.

William Campbell, 1200 acres, Mill creek. Thomas Devenport, 1014 1-2, Raven creek. Edmund Hawkins, 102, Bank lick. Benjamin Stephens, 1002, Mill creek. Gen. Dan Morgan, 1236, Hinkins's fork, of Licking.

John Kenney, 1000, Mill creek.

Thomas Chinn, 1000, ditto.

John Coleman, 1000, ditto.

Smith Payne, 1166 1-3, South Licking.

Third Rate.

Jacob Graybell, 3000, Licking creek.

John Watson, 1968, main fourth fork Licking.

WILLIAM HINSON, Sheriff.